The Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP) provides a single strategic plan and unique new partnership platform for impact-oriented rice research for development. It is designed to more effectively solve development challenges.

GRiSP streamlines current rice research for development activities of the CGIAR and aligns them with more than 900 rice research and development partners worldwide to:

- Increase rice productivity and value for the poor
- Foster more sustainable rice-based production
- Help rice farmers adapt to climate change
- Improve the efficiency and equity of the rice sector

Why focus on rice?

- Rice is the staple food for more than 3 billion people worldwide, including nearly 600 million living in extreme poverty.
- Rice is increasingly important in Latin America and Africa.
- Demand for rice will outstrip supply.
- Rice price increases wreak havoc on the poor.
- Rice research delivers the biggest benefits to the developing world of all international agricultural research.

GRiSP research

GRiSP starts from a basis of current research and adds new activities of high priority in areas where science is expected to make significant contributions. GRiSP research is organized in six themes to maximize collaboration, innovation, and impact:

1. Harnessing genetic diversity to chart new productivity, quality, and health horizons
2. Accelerating the development, delivery, and adoption of improved rice varieties
3. Ecological and sustainable management of rice-based production systems
4. Extracting more value from rice harvests through improved quality, processing, market systems, and new products
5. Technology evaluations, targeting, and policy options for enhanced impact
6. Supporting the growth of the global rice sector
Potential impact (by 2035)

- **Keep rice affordable**: reduce expenditure on rice by those under the $1.25 per day poverty line by $11 billion annually.
- **Slash poverty**: lift 150 million people above the $1.25 poverty line, because they will be spending less on rice, reducing the global number of poor by 11%.
- **Reduce malnutrition**: as a result of increased availability and affordable rice prices, alleviate malnourishment for at least 70 million people.
- **Cut climate change impacts**: avert nearly 1 billion tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions and help rice farmers adapt to climate change.
- **‘Greener’ rice**: reduce the water and environmental footprint of rice production.

We need more rice: demand for rice is increasing. And, to keep rice prices affordable for the poor, we need to produce more rice.

Global rice science partners: GRiSP harnesses the expertise and reach of more than 900 rice research and development partners worldwide.

Partners

GRiSP is coordinated by six institutions that combine an international mandate with substantial rice research and development activities:

- International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the lead institute
- Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice)
- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
- Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD)
- L’Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)
- Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)